

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1801.

[No. 62]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auc-
tion Room on Union Street,
Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in bls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpet-
ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,
Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-
cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Du-
rums, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-
man Linens, Humkums, Mullins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 17. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at the Vendue-Store,

Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half
pipes and quarter casks,

French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.

Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes

Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,

Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,

Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

February 17.

Sale at Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

The 21st inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
will be sold, on the premises, for Cash,

The unexpired Lease of 4 1/2
Years on a House and Lot, situated on the
lower part of Fairfax-Street.

H. & T. MOORE, Auctioneers.

February 19.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Messrs. SNOWDEN & Co.

In your paper of Tuesday, appeared an al-
teration of some lines, that I in December
presented to a young Lady, with no
expectation of their being made public.
By giving the enclosed a place you will
confer a particular favor.

Yours, &c.

An India pink, from humble bed,
Rais'd up its unprotected head;
And op'd in time its beautiful breast,
Display'd a fringed velvet vest:
While naught but wormwood, tansey, rue,
Around the beautiful flow'et grew.
I saw, admir'd, and straight express'd,
A wish to place it in my breast,
But no—I cried, thou still shalt bloom,
And throw around thy soft perfume;
Then come and be my darling care,
Thou breathest here too bitter an air:
The tenderest treatment thou shalt prove
For semblance borne to one I love;
For Anna's air and native grace,
I in thee, lovely flow'et, trace,
(Then Anna was the chosen name,
Lavinia still points to the same)
No sooner thought, no sooner said,
Than, root and branch, were safe convey'd
Where morn, and eve, it prov'd my care,
Screen'd from bleak November's air.
But, oh when Anna, sad to say,
Had turn'd to night, my ev'ry day
And strove her all to break my heart,
I bade her semblance to depart;
Go, go, I cried, my bosom spare,
And prove the fair Eliza's care.
But lo! some one, to swell my woes,
Has made my pink, alas! a rose,
And gave it thorns, that it might wound,
The breast, where it had kindness found;
Eliza's tho' they bade it spare,
The dart was aim'd at mine with care;
But oh! to make my bosom feel,
They must have aim'd a dart of steel.—
Eliza says, take back the rose.
She naught expects from MIRA'S foes.

MIRA.

Alex. Feb. 19.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 22.

SEDITION LAW.

(Debate concluded.)

House in committee—Mr. Morris in the
chair.

Mr. Lyon. In the course of the debate
on the present motion, my condemnation
and imprisonment have been introduced,
by a gentleman whom I highly respect;
but without many of the agitations which
belonged to that very extraordinary case.
A number of gentlemen have told the com-
mittee that they would avoid the discussion
of my case, in compliment to my feelings

—every of whom, except the gentleman
from South Carolina, have done their ut-
most to wound those feelings. But I can
tell those gentlemen that it is now too late;
I do not thank them for their pretended
tenderness; they have heretofore lacerat-
ed those feelings by their irritating and
abusive language, until I have become per-
fectly callous to any thing that can come
from that quarter. I do not think by any
means that they should go round my case
out of delicacy to me—rather let them de-
fend the indicting me under the sedition
law, for writing and publishing a letter
dated the 20th June, and sent about that
time by me to the post-office of Philadel-
phia, which carried the post marks of Phi-
ladelphia, July 7th, seven days before the
law passed! Let them defend the judge
who refused me a challenge of the jurors,
and falsely told me that in a similar case I
should not be entitled to a challenge on the
jury in the courts of the state where I then
lived. This, I say, was false, because
there is in Vermont, among the criminal
code, a law against defaming courts, &c.
which allows the defendant to challenge
fix of the jury list without shewing any
cause! Let them defend the judge in
charging the jury to find me guilty of ma-
licious intentions, on the ground of my
known political principles; my opposition
in congress to the executive, where there
was no proof whatever against me of such
principles. Here permit me to observe that
those who are opposed to the new admini-
stration, have more faith than I have in the
judges, with respect to their attachment to
the party they belong to: for my part,
after the change in the administration, in
case the law is continued, I have no doubt
but judges may be found who would charge
the jury, as in my case, to look to the
political principles and conduct of the de-
fendant, and so turn the tables upon them.
Had I, therefore, a wish for revenge, I
would vote for the bill. I fear no dan-
ger from it; I have faith in the new ad-
ministration; I shall have no desire to write
concerning them, and I now reside in a
country where there is no danger of politi-
cal persecution.*

I must now beg leave to refer to the
charges for which I suffered. "It consist-
ed of three counts; the first, for having
maliciously, &c. with intent, &c. written
at Philadelphia a letter dated the 20th of
June, and published the same at Windsor
in the newspaper called the *Vermont Jour-
nal*, containing the words following: As
to the executive, when I shall see the ef-
forts of that power bent on the promotion
of the comfort, the happiness, and the ac-
commodation of the people, that executive
shall have my zealous and uniform support
—but whenever I shall, on the part of the
executive, see every consideration of the
public welfare swallowed up in a continual
grasp for the power, in an unbounded thirst
for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and

* Kentucky.

selfish avarice; when I shall behold men of
real merit daily turned out of office, for no
other cause but independency of sentiment;
when I shall see men of firmness, years,
merit, abilities and experience, discarded
in their applications for office, for fear
they possess that independence, and men
of meanness preferred, for the ease with
which they take up and advocate opinions,
the consequence of which they know but
little of—when I shall see the sacred name
of religion employed as a state engine, to
make mankind hate and persecute each
other, I shall not be their humble advo-
cate.

The second count consisted of my hav-
ing maliciously, &c. with intent, &c. pub-
lished a letter, said to be a letter from a
diplomatic character in France, contain-
ing two paragraphs in the words follow-
ing: The misunderstanding between the
two governments (France and America) has
become extremely alarming; confidence
is completely destroyed: mistrust, jealous-
ies, and a disposition to wrong attribution
of motives, are so apparent as to require
the utmost caution in every word and ac-
tion that are to come from your executive;
I mean if your object is to avoid hostilities.
Had this truth been understood with you
before the recall of *Monroe*; before the
coming and second coming of *Pinckney*;
had it guided the pens that wrought the
bullying speech of your president, and stu-
pid answer of your senate at the opening of
congress in November last, I should prob-
ably have had no occasion to address you
this letter.

—But when we found him borrow-
ing the language of Edmund Burke, and
telling the world, that although he should
succeed in treating with the French, there was
no dependence to be placed in any of their
engagements; that their religion and mo-
rality were at an end; that they had turn-
ed pirates and plunderers, and it would be
necessary to be perpetually armed against
them, though you were at peace: we
wondered that the answer of both houses
had not been an order to send him to a mad
house. Instead of this the senate have
echoed the speech with more servility than
ever George the third experienced from
either house of parliament.

The third count was for aiding and abet-
ting, &c. in publishing the same.

Again. Let those gentlemen justify the
judge in sending a man from the jury, be-
cause a creature of a party swore that, at a
previous time he had heard that juror say
something like this: that it was his belief
Mr. Lyon would not be found guilty.
This was a man who was summoned thro'
mistake, and without a thorough know-
ledge of his political principles, and it
was necessary to get rid of him some way
or other. Let them defend the conduct
of the judge who, in his charge, in order
to exasperate the jury against me, defend-
ed to degrade his office so much as to tell
them I was guilty of forging the writing
called "*Barlow's letter*." "Let," said

"men of letters read that letter and compare it with Barlow's writings, & they will pronounce it to be none of his!" Let those gentlemen defend the marshal in carrying me in the most contemptuous and degrading manner, upwards of forty miles from the door of the gaol of the county where I lived, which is a gaol of the United States. Let them defend that marshal for throwing me into a stinking cell of about ten feet by sixteen, the common receptacle of thieves, murderers and runaway negroes, without any thing to keep the cold out where the light came in, and keeping me there four months, nearly one month of which without fire, not having the liberty to procure myself a stove, although in a cold and inclement season, whilst the house contained comfortable rooms in plenty, which I could have hired had I been allowed to do it: but he refused notwithstanding my application to him, and the entreaties of several of my friends, offering a security of 100,000 dollars bail for my continuance in the appointed room during the time of my confinement.

Unless gentlemen can defend these things let them speak no more of the superiority of this law over the common law, nor vindicate it upon the limits of its punishment being assigned, the contrary of which I think my experience abundantly proved.

The question was carried in committee of the whole by the voice of the chairman (Mr. Morris.)

In the house the speaker decided the question, 48 voting on each side. And a bill was ordered to be brought in.

From the New-England Palladium.

THE PROJECTOR.

IT has long been a subject of anxious enquiry in this and the other states, what is the best mode of confining and supporting offenders against the laws of society. Formerly, they were imprisoned on Castle William, and kept to hard labor in making nails; but as the penitentiary house is, hereafter, to be the place of confinement and labor, my proposal is equally suited to this, likewise to the new state prisons in Pennsylvania and New-York. This employment gives but little scope to their talents and yields but a small profit. It is also a laborious occupation and has no tendency to mental improvement. I therefore, humbly propose, in this day of inventions and improvements, that condemned malefactors should, hereafter, be employed in publishing newspapers and magazines. I am not solicitous about titles for these publications, but it strikes me as proper that the one should be called "*The Newgate Magazine or Prospect before Us*," the other "*The people's friends, or plain truth let out of the penitentiary house*."

Many solid advantages would, doubtless, result from such an establishment. I shall briefly hint at some of them. First, these poor wretches are, by sentence of law, deprived of personal liberty, though they enjoy a perfect equality. Now this is a very great grievance, but as the loss of one species of liberty may be almost entirely compensated by a superior degree of enjoyment of another, I would indulge them with the full liberty of the press. For instance, let them have unlimited permission to publish, with assurance of impunity, any censure or calumny against any private or public character—any officer of any rank—any men or measures, and, generally, to arraign virtue, worth and greatness before

the tribunal of justice—tribunal where they, alas! have stood to their extreme regret and mortification. 2dly, As connected with this privilege, let them enjoy entire freedom of speech. Now it is a fact that many of these criminals, are aliens, and the late wicked alien act, has been construed, as a destruction of this blessing to those who are at large.

It is also a truth, strange as it may seem, that many pretendedly sober citizens maintain an opinion, that a man should be liable to as severe a punishment if he destroy his neighbour's reputation by freedom of speech, as if he kill his horse by liberty of a gun. But these persons are beyond the reach of law, being already imprisoned. 3dly, This would be a measure of economy, and in this day of oppression when our public burthens are so monstrous heavy, when our members of Congress and other officers are growing so rich by the extravagance of their wages—when the produce of our farmers will command nothing, when the country every where exhibits such melancholy proofs of decline, an expedient to raise even the smallest sum of money, should not pass unnoticed. But it may be enquired how will this project save money to the public? I answer, it is a well known fact that considerable sums of money are annually sent to Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. for the Aurora, the Times, the Examiner, the Prospect before us, &c. Now, why send thus far for the language of Billingsgate when that of Newgate, equally pure and instructive, is so near at hand. 4thly, This measure would tend to encourage our own manufactures. We are constantly told that it is our duty to draw ourselves within our own shells, foreign commerce is decried, and we are exhorted to depend on our own labour. Yet, strange to tell, we are daily dependent on the labour and talents of foreign artists for such a pitiful piece of manufacture as the Newspaper or magazine of a *Callender*, when there are perhaps 30 convicts in this state as competent to this employment as that Editor. 5thly, No men would be found so well qualified for genuine jacobin printers as these prisoners—for, first, they are moneyless, and in this respect, are beyond the reach of private suits for reparation in damages for slander. Secondly, they are already imprisoned, and may, therefore, defy another penalty. Taking care to select those who are confined for life, to be superintendants, this band of printers might publish the "truth of the plain truth" without restraint or fear. Here they would give full vent to their bitter feelings against government—feelings imbibed from actually suffering the vengeance of the law. They are not mere speculators in jacobinism—They feel at every pore—no office seekers; no pimps for ambitious men, they could speak and write from the heart. Their language would be the language of nature, and they would enforce every complaint by lifting up their chains and crying, "*Ecce signum*."

I am aware that as even the best systems are liable to the objections of ignorance or error, so, in this case, it may be said, that the productions of such printers would not be sought for, and thus no encouragement would be given to their enterprise. This is proceeding on mistaken ground. Let the objector reflect on the success which has attended several presses in the United States, for a few years past, and he will abandon the objection. The truth is, there are various and singular tastes to be gratified, and if our stupid and

old-fashioned printers will give no other bill of fare for the mind, than the homely plain dishes fitted for Yankeys, depend on it, that others will be encouraged, who will furnish all the delicate fricafees and ragouts which give a zest to modern palates.—It may be further objected, that a gang of horse thieves, forgers and burglars, would not be suitable conductors of a press. This objection comes too late—it ought not to be named at the beginning of the 19th Century. Experience proves that no character can be so debased as not to be popular as a printer in one place or another. Many of our presses are superintended by jacobins, and some of these printers claim the distinction of having been punished on both continents.

Thus, this project is recommended; and if it should succeed, you may expect that, when the Aurora shall cry, down with funding systems—down with navies—down with British treaties—The penitentiary house, newgate, and the state prisons, from their cheerless abodes, will echo a loud AMEN.

BOSTON February 7.

This day arrived ship Borneo, Smith, Sumatra, last from New-York.

Same day brig Apollo, capt. Ring of Hallowell, from St. Thomas. This vessel has been twice taken on her voyage; once by the French, tried condemned and bought in: and once by the English do; left at St. Thomas, capt. Blake of Boston to sail soon; a ship belonging to New-London capt. Jeffries from Spanish Maine arrived at St. Thomas a day previous to capt. R's sailing. Spoke schooner Industry, Williams 5 days from Boston all well.

Brig Three Friends, Endicott of Salem from Surinam.

Schr. Four Sisters, Stowell from Cape Francois nothing new.

The sloop Good Intent, Oliver, of Bristol, arrived at St. Augustine in distress, from New Providence.

The ship Sally, Webber, from hence has arrived at Liverpool.

Cleared—Ships, Harriot, Stoddart, Liverpool; Monsoon, Cobb, Cork and a market; sch'rs, Trio, Stillbee, Havana; Paulina, Allen, Dublin: Rising States, Harris, Havana; Friendship, Tabor, do; Maria, Pratt, Surinam; Hannah, Sayward, Bilboa; Polly, Simmons, Cowes and a market.

SALEM, February 9.

FROM BILBOA.

By the schr. Hannah, which arrived at Marblehead, on Saturday last, in 61 days from Bilboa, we learn, that the fever at Cadiz, continued to rage violently; that 800 had died in a week—and that no American vessel was permitted to an entry until she had performed quarantine 40 days.

By the above vessel, we have the melancholy tidings of the loss of her late commander, Capt. Henry Hooper, son of Robert Hooper, Esq. of Marblehead, who was washed overboard in a gale on the 6th ult.—He was a young gentleman highly esteemed, and his memory by his friends, will be ever held in esteem and veneration. To his family, his death is an irreparable loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 12.

A letter from Norwich, dated Feb. 9, 1801, says—"A shocking fire broke out in this city, last evening about 9 o'clock,

in Joseph and Charles Huntington's store, which was destroyed—also the Meeting house, and the house formerly owned by Mr. Woodbridge—Mr. Brown's store was torn down in order to preserve his dwelling house—It is supposed the fire was purposely communicated."

Capt. I. Smith who arrived here a few days since from New-Providence, in passing one of the Bahama Islands, discovered a ship on the rocks, which he found had been left by the people, she was copper-bottomed, had a valuable cargo, some of which he took on board his vessel. The ship was bilged, and had several feet water in her hold.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

We are informed, that letters have been received in town from Liverpool, of the date Dec. 9, which give a very different representation of the markets, &c. of that place, than was contained in the said to be extract of a letter from Liverpool*, published in yesterday's gazette.

* See the Advertiser of yesterday.

A French commissioner from Guadaloupe to our government, we are informed, passed through this city Wednesday morning, on his way to the city of Washington—He came via Newport, R. I.

Arrived, ship George, Campbell, Greenock; brig —, —, Jamaica.

Cleared, ships Hercules, Story, Greenock; Charlotte Murdock, Walker, Madeira; Suffolk, Hord, London; Commerce, Coffin, Hamburg; Ann, Nicholas, do. Alexandria, Williams, Montserrat; brig John, Appleton, Amsterdam; sch'r Harry, Nicholls, Cape Francois.

Ship news by the George, capt. Campbell.

Capt. C. December 18, spoke the ship Dolphin, from this port to Hamburg, 28 days out. December 31, in lat. 42, 37, long. 36, 10, spoke the Winthrop and Mary, of Gloucester, from Boston to India, 8 days out. January 12, in lat. 44, 49, long. 53, 45, spoke sch'r Sally of Bristol. February 2, in lat. 38, 58, long. 67, 32, spoke the ship Two Brothers, from this port bound to London, 3 days out.—February 7, spoke brig Betsey, of New-Bedford, from New-York to Ireland.—There was nothing new at Greenock when capt. Campbell sailed.

It is with regret we mention the loss of the sch'r Invincible, Capt. Little, loaded with a very valuable cargo of coffee, sugar and logwood, belonging to Messrs. John M. & R. B. Forbes, of this city.—This vessel left Cape-Francois the 31st ult. and on Sunday night last, when running in for the light-house, a sudden squall of snow came on, and before the crew could get the vessel about, she struck on the sands. Assistance went from town, and every prospect appeared of getting her off without damage—when the violent gale and snow-storm from the S. E. on Tuesday night, rendered every effort vain. The crew (except one boy, who perished) saved themselves by jumping into the sea, and were taken up on the beach and preserved, by the fortunate arrival of additional assistance from town.—Thus have 17 mariners been almost miraculously saved from perishing with frost, for the cold was so intense as to freeze the water as it fell, at a distance of one mile and a half from the light-house, where they found little or no succour, either of food or clothing.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to the Editors, dated February 11.

"There was a general clamour last evening at the coffee-house, against the

conduct of the Providence privateers.—Some gentlemen thought it would be advisable to call a meeting of the merchants and underwriters for the purpose of sending a memorial to Congress. It was mentioned by an extensive underwriter, that the different offices of this city had received news that day of captures to the amount of 500,000 dollars."

February 14.

The Stonnington (Con.) paper of the 10th inst. informs, that advices from Guadalupe, received by the ship Defiance in 16 days passage, announce, that a French frigate arrived at the latter place from France with orders for the governor to dismiss all the the Americans in confinement and release their vessels, if captured after the signing of the convention, and to order the privateersmen not to capture any more, in consequence of which large numbers were released.

It is also stated, that a French gentleman, by the name of Jubert, had arrived at Martha's Vineyard, in the brig Franklin, from Guadalupe, who was appointed a minister resident, by the French government to the United States. Mon. Jubert confirms the above account of dispatches being received at Guadalupe, and the release of the American prisoners there.

February 16.

Ship Magnet, Marsh, Liverpool; Sloops President Packet, —, Boston; Independence, Rape, Philadelphia.

Capt. Marsh Dec. 25, spoke the John and Jane, Settling, of Baltimore bound to Leghorn—Jan. 9, spoke the brig Friendship, of New-London—Jan. 14, spoke the Recovery, Aikens, from Penobscot to Barbadoes—Jan. 21, spoke the ship Washington, from Liverpool to Charleston—Jan. 25, spoke a brig from New-Haven to Martinique—Feb. 9, spoke the ship Portland, from Havana, bound to Portland.

The brig Hero, up set two miles this side of the Hook, and sunk.

The ship Fanny arrived at Glasgow the 2d of December, from this port.—The ship Andromache was to leave that the 20th Dec. for this port.

The ship Orion, Chew, has arrived at Baltimore from this port.

The Dolphin, Fernald, for this port, cleared out from Boston the 7th inst.

[In the Mercantile Advertiser of December 3d, we noticed the peculiarly distressing situation of Mr. Le Couteaux, who had been arrested at Niagara as a prisoner of war and sent to Quebec. The following additional circumstances respecting this gentleman (which we copy from the Canada Herald of the 17th ult.) may not be unacceptable to our readers.]

In November last, Mr. Louis Le Couteaux, a French gentleman from Albany, on his way to Detroit was seized at Navy Hall in this town, where the vessel that conveyed him and his goods was obliged to anchor. The incident would have been sooner noticed by us had we possessed the power; and it is but justice to Mr. Le Couteaux to state in his behalf, that during his short stay here, and confined from intercourse with but few, his conduct gained him the friendship and civilities of all who were permitted to see him, and his confinement rendered as easy as military rules and other circumstances would permit. His goods and papers were searched, but we are assured there appeared nothing suspicious; and to what order

or instruction to attribute the incident to Quebec my the military, and not surrendered to the civil authority, we will not pretend to say; undoubtedly the measure was justifiable, though inconvenient to Mr. Le Couteaux, who, perhaps, from the circumstances of his having resided some years in England, and about 16 years in the United States, forgot that he was a Frenchman, or that he was exposed to danger as such in pursuing the common pathway to Detroit, guaranteed between us and the United States, a naturalized citizen of which he was, to the indiscriminate use of each other, and which he might have avoided as to his own person, by keeping on the other side of the river; and it ought to be a matter well known to the French citizens of the United States that they cannot with safety pass in the usual way from this to Detroit. There are persons here from the United States who have long known Mr. Le Couteaux's amiable character, and who were unable to render him the favor they wished; they however feel many of their wishes gratified in the mild and friendly treatment shewn him by the officers of the garrison, whose prisoner he was.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Charles Stewart, commander of the United States schooner Experiment, dated Norfolk (Vir.) Feb. 4, 1801 to his friend in this city.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at this place after a passage of 13 days from the city of St. Domingo.

Nothing material occurred since my last letter to you until the 14th of December, on that day we recaptured the brig Zebra, laden with flower, of and from Baltimore, bound to Martinico. She was captured the day before by the French privateer schooner La Flambeau—the privateer was conveying her prize to Mariguane I tried hard to add her to my list, but owing to the lightness of the wind, and the distance she was to windward of us, we could not come up with her until she got under the protection of the batteries. On the 26th of December we recaptured the brig Dove, laden with live stock and provisions, of and from New-London, bound to Barbadoes—she was captured by the French schooner Patriot. And on the same day recaptured the sloop Lucy, laden with live stock and provisions, of and from New-Haven bound to Martinico and a prize to the same privateer. I am happy to find the above three recaptures have arrived safe at Martinico. On the 6th of January, 1801, we left St. Christophers, with thirty sail of vessels under our convoy; and on the 8th we left the fleet at St. Thomas's, under the care of captain Brown, of the United States ship Merri-mack, and proceeded to Curacao, which place we left on the 12th for Norfolk, agreeably to my orders from commodore Truxton; on the 8th made the island of Hispaniola, and on the day following I observed a vessel on the reef of the island of Sanna, and a signal of distress flying. I immediately went to their assistance, and brought from the wreck about sixty persons, men, women, and children, also what property we could save. The vessel was called the Eliza, of St. Thomas, from the city of St. Domingo, bound to Porto Rico, with passengers; the captain, mate and one man got into the boat and got safe ashore, when the boat immediately went to pieces, and those on board must

inevitably have perished had they not met with assistance.

The passengers in the schooner were the Spanish officers and their families, who commanded at St. Domingo, which place is demanded by Toussaint, and I suppose will be given up to him, for the Spaniards are moving their families and property as fast as possible.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

James A. Bayard is nominated by the President Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

We are informed that a number of nominations were yesterday sent to the Senate by the President of the United States. Among others it is said that Oliver Wolcott, Charles Lee, George K. Taylor, and P. B. Key, are nominated as judges agreeably to the Judiciary Bill lately passed. (Times.)

Schooner Five Sisters from Salem for New-Orleans, loaded with the property of merchants and natives of Salem, was captured on the 23d of January, in lat. 26, long. 80, by the New-Providence privateer Ranger, capt. Fulford and ordered for that port. A prizemaster (Mr. Pyform) and 5 men were put on board, and capt. Babbage and his men left on board. Capt. B. soon found and successfully improved an opportunity of recapturing his vessel, and being deprived of his papers, conceived it too hazardous in that condition to prosecute his voyage and therefore returned to Salem, where he arrived on Saturday last. The prizemaster and his crew are in custody. The same privateer had taken the brig Polly & Nancy, Olcott; sloop Cicero; schooner Industry; schooner Felicity; a brig from Liverpool; sloop Independent; schooner Roboreas Nancy; schooner Five Sisters; and other privateers have lately taken, schooner Eliza, and schooner Anna.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated February 5, 1801.

"Yesterday came on at the district court here the trial of Mr. J. Wolfe, of Bristol, who was sued for all the fines and forfeitures of a voyage to Africa, and bringing off a cargo of slaves;—it lasted all day and then adjourned to this day, when the jury went out, and, in a short time, returned a verdict for Wolfe, the defendant. In the evening of the first day, Mr. Howell, the attorney, with one captain Leonard, lately captain of a revenue cutter, who came on here with some evidences in the case, walked out of the court house, and on the parade Leonard was attacked by some persons unknown, was roughly handled knocked down with sticks of wood and brickbats, but escaped with life to a house near the court house."

The great Dr. Deragulier being invited to make one of an illustrious company, one of whom, an officer present, being unhappily addicted to swearing in his discourse, at the period of every oath, would continually ask the Doctor's pardon; the Doctor bore this levity for some time with patience; at length he was necessitated to silence the swearer with this fine rebuke: "Sir, you have taken some pains to render me ridiculous (if possible) by your

pointed apologies; now I will tell you, if God Almighty does not, I assure you I will never tell him."

Those "with whom an oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame," are invited to listen to the expostulations of a Lady.

L I N E S,

ADDRESSED TO AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

BY A LADY.

O THAT the Muse might call, without offence,

The gallant soldier back to his good sense! His temp'ral field so cautions not to loose! So careless quite of his eternal foes.

Soldier! so tender of thy Prince's fame, Why so profuse of a superior name? For the King's sake the brunt of battles bear;

But—for the King of King's sake—do not swear.

A Lawyer making his will bequeathed his estate to fools and madmen—being asked the reason—"from such (said he) I had it, and to such I give it."

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Muir, Mr. William Wallbridge Wood, Printer, to Mrs. Eleanor Dixon, both of this town—

"Hand in hand they stood, the loveliest pair,

"That ever yet in love's embraces were."

THE Militia officers of Alexandria are requested to meet at the Globe Tavern this evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching 22d of February.

S A L T.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, to the Sheriff of Fairfax County, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Abraham Usher to appear before the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the 17th day of next term, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him, Robert Dowthat and others, by Robert Young and Philip Richard Fen-dall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company. And this he shall in no wise omit under the penalty of 100l.—And have then there this writ.

Witness GEORGE WITHE, Judge of our said court, at Richmond, this 10th day of June, 1800, and in the 24th year of the commonwealth.

P. TINGEY, c. c.

(Feb. 20—1800)

For Sale,

A few Pipes, Hogsheds and Quarter Casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Neat as imported.

We will let it go at a moderate price for Cash, or on short credit, or will barter it for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco, which we are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14.

Rented.
possession given immediately—
 A two story house and garden in Duke-
 street, about two squares to the eastward
 of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots
 in different situations, to be sold—also, a
 brick house in King-street, in the tenure
 of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase
 money will be taken in Alexandria Bank
 shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-
 lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be
 agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-
 ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.
 1st Month 7th. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
 in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
 ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
 from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
 Winchester. This land is full of wood,
 oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
 may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
 tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
 the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
 for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
 show the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-
 ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
 the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,
 near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
 below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
 very good, with considerable quantities of
 rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
 ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
 of that county, will show these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
 fourths acres, within three miles of the
 Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
 near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile
 of the River Potomak. This land has
 about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
 mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar*
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
 there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
 annually. There are also a seat for grist
 and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
 neighborhood, and upon a never failing
 stream of water. The upland is rich,
 with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
 tivation. This farm is well improved
 with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
 and rented last year for produce equal to
 sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
 at the Warm Springs, will show it. I will
 sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
 or upon credit, or take in exchange for
 them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
 land in the City of Alexandria, or the
 City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street,
the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
 50 boxes Florence do.
 20 do. Castile soap
 60 do. dipr candles
 30 do. mould do.
 80 do. Havana segars
 60 barrels East & West-India sugars
 Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
 4th proof Barcelona brandy
 Writing and wrapping paper
 China assorted in boxes
 Russia duck and cordage
 A variety of shoes and foal leather
 A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
 Pieces of handsome furniture.
 January 28. eo

Chart.
 To any port in the States,
 The **SCHOONER,**
MILFORD,
 lying at Merchants' wharf;
 burthen about 600 barrels, and
 quite a new vessel. Apply to the master
 on board, or to

Alex. Henderson & Co.

February 16. d

For Charleston, (S. C.)



The **SCHOONER**
THETIS,

Thomas White, Master;

will positively sail on or be-
 fore the 20th instant. She is intended as
 a constant trader from this port, and has
 good accommodations for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the
 master on board, at Vowel's wharf, or to

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Union-street, Feb. 13. 6t

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fau-
quier County, to the subscribers, WILL
BE SOLD on the premises, to the high-
est bidder, for ready money, on Wednes-
day the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the
 said Hawkins now lives: containing about
 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fre-
 dericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and
 within about 40 of Alexandria, George-
 Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particu-
 lar as to the quality and improvements,
 as a person inclined to purchase will no
 doubt view the same before the day of
 sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, } d21(31)
 Jan. 20, 1800. }

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his com-
 modious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling House,
 on Town-Point, where he now lives, with
 three Ovens, a good Store-house and Sta-
 ble for two horses, with a well enclosed
 Wood-Yard, and every other conveni-
 ence for carrying on the baking business
 to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12(30)

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Lower end of King-street, near Ramsey's
 wharf,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country
 generally, that having received the new-
 est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he
 will be thankful to receive their orders
 for the above articles, and will warrant
 them equal to any manufactured on the
 continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his
 Patterns, may be accommodated by send-
 ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in
 the Perfumery line, on the most reasona-
 ble terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large
 or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Printing in all its variety
executed with neatness and
dispatch.

Marine Insurance Company
of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this in-
 stitution are hereby notified, that a divi-
 dend of five per cent. is this day de-
 clared on that part of the capital stock of
 the company which is now paid. Pay-
 able to the stockholders, or to their order,
 in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31.

eo(2)

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving
 Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye
and Corn.

1st mo. 26.

eo2m

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a
 discreet Woman, capable of managing the
 affairs of my family as a *Housekeeper*.—
 A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-
 tion and regular deportment will be pre-
 ferred, as part of her attention will be
 necessary in superintending a nursery of
 young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

eo2f

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt
O'KELLEY,

Imported by John Tayloe, Esq. now ris-
 ing four years old, a beautiful bay, of
 fine bone and elegantly formed, and al-
 lowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of
 the first stock in England, which, by re-
 ference to the certificate given by the
 breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I
this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, mer-
chant, was bred by me, and got by An-
vil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by
Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip,
great, great grand dam by the Gadolphin
Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white
necked mare. The dam of the above colt
is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover
 mares the ensuing season, the first three
 days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's
 seat Salisbury, and the balance of the
 week at Seedley Farm, about five miles
 distant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars*
 the season, and *Six Dollars* the single leap,
 which may be discharged at any time dur-
 ing the season by the payment of twelve
 dollars and three shillings to the groom—
 Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will
 be expected from those who send their
 mares. Mares coming from a distance
 can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and
 grain furnished them, if required, at the
 market price; every attention shall be
 paid them, but will not be answerable for
 accidents or escapes. The season will
 commence on the 10th of March next, and
 continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9.

eo2m

An active lad will be taken
as an Apprentice at this Office.

LANDING
From the Schooner Mississippi,
Best London particular Ma-
 deira Wine in pipes,
 Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhd.,
 and quarter casks,
 Turk's Island and Isle of May
SALT.

On hand, a few casks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.

For CHARTER the above
Schooner, Mississippi.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the
corner store, opposite John Junney's, the
following GOODS—wholesale and re-
tail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains

do. Frizes

do. Kerseys

White, yellow and green Flannels

do. do do. Baizes

Rose and duffil Blankets

Durants, Camblets and Wildbores

Russels and Antiloons

Cotton and linen Checks

Kerseymeres and Swandowns

Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords

A handsome assortment of Dimities

Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose

do. silk do.

Black Crape

White and black silk and beaver Gloves

Modes, Sattins and Persians

Sewing Silks

Calicoes and Chintzes

Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.
 and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quan-
 tity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the
Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sun-
dry Mill Irons—The owner is requested
to take them away.

January 31.

d

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Sue-
 cels, Capt. King;

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of
Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Lost or Mislaid.

A PARCEL containing half a piece of
 pepper and salt mixture Cloth, directed to
 Charles Varden, Tailor, to be left at
 Tunnickliff's Hotel, City of Washington,
 sent on the 3d of December last, from
 Bryden's stage-office, Baltimore, has been
 mislaid on the road or mis-sent.

A high obligation will be conferred on
 the owner by any person with whom it
 was left, or who might hear of such a
 parcel, by forwarding it as directed, or
 to be left at M'Laughlin's stage-office,
 George-Town, with a line to Thomas
 Carpenter. All expences will be paid.
 February 18.

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.